

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, NEB. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1884.

NO. 330.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Local Political Pot Beginning to Boil in Earnest.

The Prohibitionists to Take a Hand--Drugs vs. Drugs.

The Saloons Living Strictly Up to the Sloomb Law.

A Horrible Story--The Crime of a Father and Son.

Their Conspiracy to Have the Son's Wife Raped by a Negro.

The Damnable Outrage Consummated--The Villains on Trial.

LINCOLN LEAFLETS.

POLITICAL. Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

LINCOLN, March 16, 1884.--The political pot is boiling in the liveliest possible manner in the state capital to-day, and the fact that the prohibitionists are going to take a prominent part in the spring municipal election makes matters still more interesting.

The Red Ribbon club, the Light Brigade of prohibition in Nebraska, intends to run Henry Hoagland for police judge. His campaign is in the hands of "Bishop" Shinner, the reformed livery stable keeper of Lincoln, and William O'Shea the "Boston book binder."

Talking of Childs reminds me that there is going to be a regular knock-out in the first round contest here in the near future between the saloon keepers and the pharmacists. It will be

DEKUS VS. DRUGS.

and the contest will be as bitter as the liquids dispensed to a foolish patronage by both parties. You see there are eleven saloon keepers in Lincoln, and they are kept by the temporarily inclined officials of this woody city up to the strict letter of the Sloomb law. They have to plank down their \$1,000 at once in order to get a license, must give the very best \$5,000 bonds, must close at 10 o'clock precisely every night, dare not open on Sundays, must keep their window curtains raised and use no screens or other obstructions, so that a person from the outside can see clear through their establishment as easily as one can look through a candidate's casual call on the eve of an election, and, in fact, as the temperance folk have "lookers-on in Vienna" all the time, the saloon man's lot is not a happy one by any means.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

A case has been on trial in the district court here for the last few days which shows that there are very few things in the devil's catalogue that man is not capable of doing in his temporary advantage. An old fellow named Abbott figures as the principal character in the following case of unparalleled criminality. This apology for a man came here from Iowa some time ago with considerable money and purchased the mill business of a man named McCall and at the same time he invested in some valuable real estate. Abbott had a son whom he loved, so he sent him to a commercial college at Burlington to be kept under control. At Burlington he met a comely German girl lately from the old country, whom abundance of evidence showed was a virtuous, industrious and modest young woman. He prevailed upon her to marry him, and in the mean-

time young Abbott asked the parental consent. An affirmative reply was given, "provided she answers my purpose," which old Abbott explained meant provided she could attend to his household and dairy work. The young couple were married and came here to live. It soon became evident that the new daughter-in-law could not do the work, although the evidence showed she tried her utmost to do so, and it was not to be wondered at, because several able-bodied women had been hired for the same employment and failed. Then commenced a most diabolical conspiracy. The young girl was ordered to go home, and as the evidence produced on the trial showed it was arranged that she should be disgraced, and in such a manner that in she ever applied for support or alimony from her cowardly young husband that she would be unable to get it under the statutes. There was a big, burly negro doing farm work at Abbott's, and he was made a principal instrument in the diabolical work. From the field he was brought to the house and placed in the society of the young wife as much as possible. Finally matters culminated in the final outrage of the woman one morning just as she was packing her trunk to obey the oft repeated orders to go home. The negro, whose name was Murphy, threatened her with instant death if she should say anything about the matter, and he kept close by her until she was safely on the train on her way to Burlington. On arriving there she immediately informed her relatives of the outrage committed upon her, and a brother came on here to investigate matters. He found that the diabolical outrage had in fact been committed by the negro, and that he had undoubtedly employed him to do so, facts which were duly corroborated on the two trials which grew out of the crime. The negro was duly tried, promptly convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a number of years for rape. Old Abbott's case as an accessory, took up the attention of the court last week, the jury going out Friday night and being still out at this writing.

For a time the jury stood 11 for conviction, but a solitary vote will probably defeat what, in the opinion of this entire community is justice in the strongest meaning of the term. Abbott's testimony in the last case differed materially from that given on the first trial. He said among other things that he was an eye witness of the criminal actions which were committed by the negro, and that he had no objection to his name being used in any way to save his daughter's disgrace. Then, again, he swore that Murphy told him all about it, and they laughed over the matter. In fact the clearest proof of his having known all about the abuse of his girl was adduced. The cowardly son and husband ran away as soon as the matter became public, and he has not since turned up. His father has probably sent him to a variety shop to learn morality. To make matters worse, the old reprobate could not content himself with the abuse of the girl here, but he wrote the vilest letters about her to her relatives and friends in Burlington, and out of this has grown a suit against him for slander, the damages being laid at \$10,000.

This is another of the cases occurring in this vicinity that are surreptitiously kept from the public. Had it not been for the little news the matter would never have appeared in local print here; and even when Murphy's trial was in progress, the people did not recognize or in fact know anything of the enormity of the crime. They do now, however, and it is to be hoped that the advocates of Abbott's case now in place to advocate the man who is in a prominent member of the church, which has gone a great way in saving him from that public ostracism which is his due. He is moderately wealthy, and of course he is supposed to come into court with cleaner hands than the poor, honest laborer who may be accused of doing it.

The case of U. C. Barrett, accused of embezzlement in the cashier's office of the Burlington & Missouri railway company, is set for Wednesday. This is a clear case of the downfall of the dude, for Robert wanted to live like a lord and enjoy champagne dinners and such on a salary that would not legitimately permit such extravagance.

The little "Bee" of this city's wing in Saturday's edition brought Land Commissioner Kendall in a card this morning, notwithstanding the fact that he says he took a solemn resolution never to appear in public print in reply to comments on his official conduct. He says that he would like to have an editor or lawyer point out a statute authorizing the collection of this compound interest. He is respectfully referred to Section 10, Article I, Chapter 80, Page 481, Compiled Statutes of the state of Nebraska. If he cannot interpret its meaning in the type in which it is printed there, why THE BEE may possibly please the commissioner by reproducing the section. Mr. Kendall, while stating that he and Attorney General Dillworth were of opinion that there was no law authorizing these collections, still the state kept on doing so because it was customary, and although the question was raised about two years ago, it has never been authoritatively decided yet. If the state has no right to collect this compound interest, why has it been done in some cases and omitted in others? Is it honest to take a man's money when he is ignorant as to his rights under the law? Above all, is this question not of sufficient importance to have the attorney general's decision, either pro or con?

On the first of the coming month the lease held by Ed Churca on the opera house expires, and there is a movement on foot in certain quarters to get some other party to take charge of it. Churca has made a good manager as far as bringing attractions to Lincoln is concerned, but he feels the position too much. As a business man he is on earth--as a manager he is in heaven--in fact when he presides over the ticket taking at the opera house door he imagines he owns the world. Memorial services were held in Trinity church this morning in honor of the late Bishop Clarkson. The church was crowded and the services were unusually impressive.

OUR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOR.

The Iowa House Discussing the Foot and Mouth Disease--Other Legislation. Des Moines, March 15.--In the house the bill to provide for the appointment of a state veterinary surgeon was taken up and discussed at length. A letter to the governor from the township officers of

THUMPER THOMPSON.

A Cleveland Rival Looms Up Against Slogger Sullivan.

Making His First Appearance Saturday Night in Chicago.

His Backer, Duncan C. Ross, Stakes \$5,000 on Him.

Claiming He Can Whip the Boston Boy in a Bare-Fist Fight,

But Will Not Have Any Queensbury Rules in His.

Ross Says "Sullivan Must Fight Now Or Take a Back Seat."

A MODERN MOOR.

A Dusky Othello's Terrible and Bloody Work.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. WINSTON, Ont., March 16.--Last night Geo. Ross, colored, found another colored man named Scott with his mistress. Ross threw a lamp at Scott, striking him on the head, and breaking the lamp. The oil ignited and fatally burned Scott. Ross was arrested after a desperate struggle, defending himself with an axe.

MURDER ABOARD A BRIG.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. BALTIMORE, March 16.--John Wilson, mate of the bark Lillian, from Maine for Havana, was killed by Sailor Gus Peterson in Chesapeake bay. The sailor then set fire to the ship, but the flames were extinguished. Peterson claims self defense.

DEATH OF A SON OF TAMMANY.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. NEW YORK, March 16.--Chas. Mooney, aged 55, grandson of William Mooney, one of the founders of Tammany society, died to-night in a cheap lodging house, where he has been living in a state of abject poverty.

COMMOTION IN COFFEE.

A Rather Exciting Day in the New York Market. NEW YORK, March 15.--To-day was one of the most exciting ever seen in the coffee trade. The market was panicky and irregular. Two hundred thousand bags changed hands. At the first call the market dropped off twenty in thirty points, due to some depression in Havre. The downward movement was given a fresh impetus when two failures were announced. The decline then became a panic and a scene of wild excitement ensued. Market delivery soon fell to \$9.50, a drop of eight-fifths points as compared with the closing figures last night. The other options suffered severely. Later there was a partial reaction, the market closing considerably under yesterday. L. T. Risley sent a notice to the exchange of his inability to meet his engagements. His liabilities are unknown. Wolf & Seligson also failed. They are said to have been carrying 250,000 bags for firms in Rio de Janeiro, who had made no calls for more money. This was possibly due to the fact that the cable was not working well. In the meantime they decided to put up margins on their own account. Their liabilities are about \$200,000. The wild rumors of the day and the creation of the panicky feeling, placed the liabilities among the millions.

TRICKY TILLER.

The St. Louis Express Thief Makes a Desperate Attempt to Escape. ST. LOUIS, March 15.--Tiller, the express robber, made a bold and desperate attempt to escape this afternoon. Since his arrival here he has been in the hands of the express officials, helping them straighten out their accounts, and has occupied a room on the fifth floor of the Lindell hotel, adjoining that of General Manager Morsman, and a policeman named Richard K. Fox, of the Police Gazette, New York, \$2,000 as a forfeit. If Fox is not satisfactory to Sullivan or his backer, I will put it in the hands any other man to be mutually agreed upon. Charles E. Davies, the preliminary stake holder has telegraphed Sullivan telling him that he insists on a fight under the regular championship rules. If he will telegraph his acceptance, to-morrow morning I will cover Pat Sheedy's \$500, now in Davies' hand.

BRUISERS ON A BARGE.

NEW YORK, March 16.--A prize fight for \$500 was fought to-day on a barge which was towed out into East river to escape the police. The principals were Tom Hogan and Jim Barr, both from Green Point. Four rounds were fought. Both were severely punished, four of Barr's teeth being knocked out the first round, and in the fourth he was knocked senseless. Hogan was declared the winner.

SULLIVAN'S REPLY.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 16.--John L. Sullivan, in reply to the challenge from Mervine Thompson, of Cleveland, says he will fight him, under Marquis of Queensbury rules, for \$5,000 a side, or any match which Sheedy can make with Ross. He says he believes Thompson wants a gate money affair, like that of Robinson in San Francisco. Sullivan's backer says he has telegraphed Sullivan's acceptance to Sheedy. Sullivan will be in New Orleans April 1st, and intends to be prepared to fight about then and there.

STILL ANOTHER.

It is reported that a man in Tombstone, Arizona, is getting ready to meet Sullivan when he gets there.

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DES MOINES, MARCH 15.

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that the disease had broken out in a herd of cattle, much resembling the foot and mouth disease, and asking the governor to take steps to prevent its spread. The bill under discussion was finally amended to make the duties of veterinary surgeon include attendance on contagious diseases among live stock, and authorizing him to destroy such live stock if considered necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, the owners of such property to be reimbursed by the state. The measure was so loaded down with amendments that it was considered necessary to send it back to the agricultural committee, the committee to report on Monday.

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THE DEMOCRATIC DIE.

Carlisle Casts It at a New York Free Trade Banquet.

He Declares for "a Reformation, Not a Revolution."

His Name and Himself Greeted With Great Enthusiasm.

Taxation Only for the Purpose of Raising Public Revenue.

The Herr Lasker Resolutions Indorsed by the Club,

And Interpreted as an Intorsement of Lasker's Anti-Protection Advocacy.

FREE TRADE.

CARLISLE'S GUARDED ENDOSEMENT. NEW YORK, March 15.--The New York free trade club gave its sixth annual dinner to-night. Horace White and Mantou Marble, former editor of the World, were among the guests. Letters of regret were received from United States Senators Bayard, Pendleton and Beck, Charles Francis Adams and Henry Ward Beecher. President Everett S. Wheeler welcomed the guests, and especially Speaker Carlisle. As

THE NAME OF CARLISLE.

was mentioned, the gentlemen arose and cheered. The president, in his speech, referred to the resolutions of sympathy passed by the house of representatives on the death of Herr Lasker, the determined opponent of a protective policy, and said: "We are delighted to notice that the whole country has united without discrimination of party, in condemning the action of the German chancellor in refusing to transmit this resolution to the reichstag." Mr. Wheeler said that another encouraging fact in his report on the Morrison bill. "It is a step forward, and we welcome it." When Carlisle rose to respond to the first toast the gentleman at the tables applauded and every one in the room stood up. The sentiment to which the speaker responded was

"OUR FEDERAL UNION."

In his remarks Carlisle said: "The formation of a union, peacefully and voluntarily, which made such radical changes in the relation between the several states themselves and between them and the general government, was undoubtedly one of the greatest political achievements of modern times. It is, I think, safe to say that in no other part of the world could such a change have been peacefully made at that time. Perhaps it is equally safe to say it could not have been made here ten or thirty years later. The old federation possessed no means of sustaining itself. In fact, it had no power to impose taxes, regulate commerce or administer justice. It had but one of the essential departments of real government, the legislative, and even that was defective and

ALMOST IMPOTENT.

Each state had a right to-day to impose duties subject only to the condition that they should not interfere with the duties entered into by the United States with foreign countries or states. There was no limitation whatever upon the power of any state to impose duties upon the products of any other American state. For the purpose of protecting its own manufactures New York had full power to impose any rate of duty upon Philadelphia goods and New Jersey possessed the same power in respect to the products of New York. If free trade is what it is, and that is what everyone claims; if it enables them to overcome natural disadvantages and to secure a higher degree of transportation, it must be admitted that the arrangement existing under the confederation was a wise one and ought never to have been disturbed. What a different picture this country presents from what it would have presented if the policy of

RESTRICTION AND PROTECTION.

had prevailed among the states as it has prevailed for so many years between the United States and foreign nations. Under the liberal policy established by the constitution our means of internal communication and transportation is increasing. Free commercial intercourse between the states has promoted the development of our national resources, and fostered our agriculture and manufactures and added millions to the wealth of the people, while the protection system has, to a large extent, at least, shut us out from the markets of other countries and brought us substantially to the demand of home consumption, and, in some cases, has actually arrested the free development of the great industrial interests. When the primary object of taxation is the fostering of private interest it is not in the ultimate used for the power of taxation, but it is simply spoliation. It has always been my opinion that it was the duty of congress to protect carefully on the subject, having due regard of every step; in other words, I am in favor of

A REFORMATION, NOT A REVOLUTION.

This process of reformation must go on until the power of taxation is raised only for proper purposes. There must be no step backward. I have already briefly intimated that this federal union is a commercial, as well as a political one. We are instinctively opposed to the British system of government in America. Taxation only for the purpose of raising revenue for public use should be an established law. I will aid any body of men in bringing about this grand re-

A SNUG HARBOR FOR ROCK ISLAND.

St. Louis, March 16.--A petition is being extensively signed by river men here, to be forwarded to congress in a few days, asking for the establishment of a "Snug Harbor" or seaman's home at Rock Island, for the benefit of aged and disabled seamen.

HALF A BLOCK BURNED IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.--Hoffman & Billings' machine shop and brass works were burned to-day.

platic occurrence, as did his declaration that he was for "a reformation, not a revolution." As he uttered the closing sentence the company rose, waved handkerchiefs, and cheered heartily.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. WASHINGTON, March 16.--In the house to-morrow Willis will ask if opportunity will be afforded for the passage of the bill making an appropriation to aid in the support of common schools. The committee on schools are the last ones to be called, however, and it probably will not be reached. After the call of the committees, if there is time, the discussion of the postoffice appropriation will be continued.

THE AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.--In the house to-morrow Mr. Hatch proposes urging the passage of the agricultural appropriation bill. The bill to establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce has been made the special order for Tuesday. It cannot, however, interfere with prior orders.

BONDED WHISKEY.

The friends of the bill to extend the bonded whiskey period will make an effort to secure the passage of that measure the first opportunity.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In the senate, Plumb's joint resolution to appropriate \$25,000 for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease among cattle is the unfinished business for the morning hour Monday. Bayard is expected to take the ground that congress has no constitutional power to authorize or direct the slaughter of cattle belonging to citizens of the several states. When the pleuro pneumonia bill comes up it is expected the house bill with the amendments suggested by the senate committee will be substituted for it.

FOURTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, March 15.--The morning hour was dispensed with and the house went into committee of the whole (Blount in the chair) on the postoffice appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Horr to strike out the proviso limiting the compensation paid for mail transportation to land grant roads to 50 per cent that allowed to other roads.

Mr. Holman (dem., Ind.) offered as a substitute for the motion an amendment including within the 50 per cent limitation clause the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific systems, and providing that no right now existing in favor of the United States in regard to these roads shall be deemed impaired or waived by the action.

Mr. Morr, rep. Mich. (moved to strike out the reappropriation clause and to increase the appropriation to \$5,000,000. Mr. Townsend, (dem. Ill.) in the course of his speech in support of the bill, went briefly into a history of the star route frauds, which he claimed had been unearthed by a democratic congress.

Mr. Reed (rep. Mo.) reviewed the status of affairs at the time of the democratic investigation of the star route frauds. He said every time the republican party found a criminal within its ranks it pursued him [Derivative laughter and shouts of "Oh!" on the democratic side, together with a suggestion that that would break up the party.] Mr. Blackburn (dem. Ky.) reviewed, in an interesting manner, the history of the proceedings in the house at the time of the Brady investigation.

Mr. Harris' motion was lost. When Mr. Horr arose to discuss the pro forma amendment he was cried down by the democratic side. The republican side returned the compliment when Mr. Townsend arose to speak.

When the consideration of the first section was completed it became evident that the bill could not be finished this evening, and the committee rose.

Mr. Hanley (dem. Cal.) from the house committee on public lands, reported the bill declaring forfeited certain lands granted to aid the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific, in California, to Portland, Oregon. Placed on the house calendar.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

There is a panicky feeling in the New York coffee exchange, and futures are down 35 points. Two firms have suspended. Two freight trains collided near Toronto, fatally injuring two men and smashing \$25,000 worth of property. New York banks now hold \$6,655,000 in excess of legal requirements. Grand Commandery Knights Templar, of New York, will, on decoration day, adorn the statue of Lafayette in Union Square, in honor of that patriot's visit here sixty years ago and his being made a knight templar.

The first train on the Mexican Central left the City of Mexico Saturday for the United States. Regular trains will commence running May 1st, and for mixed freight and passenger trains April 1st.

Switzerland has declined to join the confederation of the powers for suppression of anarchists and other forms of socialism, claiming that the so-called anarchists were a vulgar and unphilosophical class of criminals, amenable to ordinary law.

The surgeons who have examined the infected cattle in Kansas, pronounced the disease genuine epizootic apthae, which can easily be controlled by the destruction of the infected herds and disinfection of the premises.

Counterfeit \$20 silver certificates are in circulation in the south and west. Issue is a series of 1880, James Gillilan, treasurer of United States. The paper is thick, greasy and stiff, and the note is one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine.

A SUICIDE ON HIS 21ST BIRTHDAY.

CLEVELAND, O., March 16.--Wm. B. Hazen (Clayton), who committed suicide in Chicago last night, was bookkeeper and stockholder in the Excelsior oil works. His accounts are pronounced straight. He just came of age, and it is supposed came into possession of a large fortune. No reason is known for the deed.

A BROOKLYN YOUNG GIRL OUTRAGED.

NEW YORK, March 16.--A brutal outrage was committed on a young woman named Margaret Meschin in Brooklyn to-day by ruffians who seized and dragged her into a stable. John T. Savage, Robert T. Sullivan, and others were arrested.

OLD-WORLD WORRIES.

The Nile Tribes Near Khartoum Break Into Open Revolt.

Bismarck Invites Sargent to a Banquet to the Emperor.

Gladstone Notifies the Queen of a Dissolution of Parliament.

And He Will "Go to the Country" on the Egyptian Question.

The English to Celebrate St. Patrick's Day in Ireland.

By Proclaiming a Number of Counties Under the Crimes Act.

An Extensive Military Conspiracy Discovered in Spain.

OVER THE OCEAN.

A SENSIBLE RUSSIAN AGITATOR. Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

St. Petersburg, March 16.--A paper called The Svrobnodnago Slowa, or "Free Speech," has appeared. It summons the youth of Russia to oppose the despotic form of government, and says: "The Russian state-machine is rapidly decaying. Revolutionary ideas are spreading everywhere, even in the army. The day of victory is approaching." The paper strongly deprecates terrorism and favors a union of all branches of socialists, who, it says, should pursue the desired end by moral energy, not by brutal force.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

FUSION AGAINST BISMARCK. BERLIN, March 16.--At a meeting of the progressions to-day a resolution to fuse with the liberal union was adopted.

TRIBES NEAR KHARTOUM IN REVOLT.

LONDON, March 16.--In the commons to-day, Hartington, war secretary, announced that telegraphic communication with Khartoum had been broken, and a steamer passing down the Nile from Khartoum to Shendi had been subjected to a continuous fusillade for three days. He believed the tribes of that region were in revolt. A battalion of British soldiers has been dispatched to Assouan.

ATTACKING GLADSTONE.

ELIS BARTLETT, conservative, and Harry La Bouchere, radical, attacked the government.

GERMANY AND GOODEN.

Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, refuted the charge that the relations between England and Germany were unfriendly, and denied that General Gordon was in extremities.

BISMARCK BUYING THE HATCHET.

BERLIN, March 16.--Minister Sargent has accepted from Bismarck an invitation to a dinner, on the 22d inst., in honor of Emperor William.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

LONDON, March 16.--It is rumored that the government, desiring to test the opinion of the country on the Egyptian policy, has decided to dissolve parliament, and so informed the queen last evening.

MILITARY CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.